

er Read before the Teachers
 ciation at Frances Saturday,
 ay, October 15, 1910.

To teach children to study systematically the teacher must know the ability of the children whom she is to teach, she must be familiar with the subject she is to teach, and she must be able to direct the various steps involved in the children's mastery of their lessons by the most correct methods or styles.

Before a teacher can teach children to study a lesson systematically she must be familiar with the lesson herself. Not only with just what the text book says, but she must have studied the subject in other books and must know where to direct the pupils to go for this information, what books to consult first, and if these reference books cannot be had, or if it would be waste of time for them to hunt for the desired information she must be ready to give orally to the children the desired information in such a way that the children will understand it. The teacher must be the judge when to give information, and when best to let her class search for it. A teacher must not depend on what she learned years ago on the subject, but she must review each lesson before she teaches it, that the "children may drink from a running stream rather than a stagnant pool." In preparing for class work the teacher should not merely study the lesson for her own command of facts. For the sake of her pupils she must try to discover pos-

Thus, we see that in order to teach the children to study systematically the teacher must know well her subject matter.

The teacher should begin to teach the children to study logically as soon as they enter

school. They do not know what studying means, and they should be trained to study logically without consciousness to the method; as they grow older they may become conscious of the effort that they may direct their own studying. In the primary grades the process of training may begin in the oral lessons in literature, reading, arithmetic, and nature study, on any subject being taught. If it is a literature lesson the teacher should read the poem—if it is a poem to be taught carefully to them, tell them that it is a word picture, and talk to them about the scene and read it again and have them to image the scene; then she will teach the poem line or stanza at a time until each can repeat it understandingly. By doing this she will be teaching them to study literature logically and when they become older they can interpret literature independently. If the lesson is a nature study lesson about birds, she can show them pictures of birds in their own neighborhood, talk about their color, habit use, and tell them to observe the birds as they

What has been about primary grades can be carried on into the intermediate grades. As the children advance they must learn to work more independent, as this is the very core of the art of study. Before the children reach the intermediate grades they have had some written assignments, and are ready to do systematic work. In assigning these lessons it is not enough for the children to be told to get a certain number of pages, but the teacher should prepare the class for right study. She should find out where help is needed, and all points of difficulty should be set in proper light. If the text-book does not contain the data needed, she must tell the children where they can find it. There should be an assignment and a report of the class in a future recitation. This explanation will not take many minutes of the teacher's time, and the children will know what is expected of them, and how to study their lessons logically. In the recitation the children meet the teacher to report what they have learned. The thoughtful teacher will let them answer all the questions, decide whether the points they are considering bear upon the subject, and make all the summarise and outlines. She will correct them when necessary, and explain points they do not understand. By a systematic recitation the children learn to study logically.

Children must have freedom to consult maps, books and charts. They should be required to do observation work, make experiments and report the same to the teacher. Children will never become independent workers unless they work independently. If they pass from grade to grade, they can pursue their studies systematically. LULA B. WHEELER.

Dr. H. B. Wolfe of Fredonia, Ky., will practise Dentistry at the following places on dates named below:

Salem	Nov. 8th and 9th
Lola	Nov. 10th and 11th
Joy	Nov. 12th and 14th
Carrsville	Nov. 15th and 18th
Pinkneyville	Nov. 22 and 23
Tiline	Nov. 24 and 25
Deckers Store	Nov. 26 and 27
Dycusburg	Nov. 29. Few days oonly.

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Believes Government Should Generally Be Leader in Conservation.

SAD EXPERIENCE IN EAST

**Addressing Public Meeting In Denver
Ex-President Discusses Water Power,
Coal Lands, Ranges and Forests
—Powerful Plea for Conservation.**

Cheyenne this morning, and after a parade in which representatives of the state and city, the Live Stock association and the Spanish War Veterans took part, was the guest of the Denver Press club at a cowboy luncheon at Overland park. In the afternoon he delivered a public address at the Auditorium and later spoke to the Spanish War Veterans, and then he was the guest of honor at a "round up" dinner at Eljebel Temple.

Talks on Conservation.

Mr. Roosevelt's main address was on conservation, and was as follows:

This country has shown definite signs of waking up to the absolute necessity of handling its natural resources with foresight and common sense. The people are beginning to realize that in the first place, the needless waste of the natural resources must be stopped. It is rapidly becoming a well-settled policy of this people that we of this generation must not squander the natural resources, not exclusively for our own selfish enjoyment. Just as the farmer is a good citizen if he leaves his farm improved and not ruined for his children, and a good citizen if he leaves his land improved to the interest, so the Nation believes well if it treats the natural resources as assets which it must turn over to the next generation increased and not diminished in value, and if it leaves the natural resources poorer to those who come after us.

In the second place, the natural resources must be developed promptly, completely, and in orderly fashion. The natural resources of this country are not only undeveloped, but are being so. Development is an indispensable part of the conservation plan. The forests, the mines, the water powers, and the land itself, must all be put to use. The conservation program is not a plan to deprive the men of today of the natural rights in the natural resources of the land. All it means is that we of this generation shall so use our rights as not to deprive those who come after us of their rights in their turn.

In the third place, so far as possible these resources must be kept for the whole people and not handed over to exploitation by single individuals. It is not only a question of the national enterprise but of the national enterprise by unwisely diminishing the rewards for that enterprise. On the contrary, we believe that the men of exceptional ability should have exceptional rewards. It is not a question of the distribution of the rewards, but of the point where the abilities are used to the detriment of the people as a whole. We are for the liberty of the individual and the right of the individual to the point where it becomes inconsistent with the welfare of the community. Thus our consistent aim is to favor the actual sector—the man who has an immense, untapped, and untapped talent, and to make a permanent home for his children. We come after him, but we are again the man, no matter what his ability, who has a talent and a talent of power.

[illegible]

In the matter of conservation, I heartily approve of state action where proper form of government the state, and the state only, has the power to act. I cordially join with those who desire to see the Federal attitude in regard to the conservation of the Nation's resources placed in a more definite position in regard to the whole matter of conservation. I have taken exactly this attitude in my office as state of New York. Where the state alone has the power to act, I have endeavored to get it to act in the most advanced manner; and where the Nation could act, I have done all I could to get National action in the same direction. Unfortunately, the Nation has not been able to pay the penalty of not having our forests under National control; and the penalty has been severe. Most of the state-although they are old states—have not been able to pay the penalty of not acting by itself, because the action was really the common concern of all; and where action is the common concern of all, experience has shown that it can only properly be undertaken by the National Government.

As a result of the impossibility of taking such wide action by the several state governments in the east, we are doing our best to get National legislation upon which the National Government can take the millions of dollars of money and take to the east as regards the Appalachian and White Mountains of the east what is now doing in the Rock Mountains here in the west. It would be both a calamity and an absurdity for the National Government now to do in the west the thing that at a heavy pecuniary cost it is trying to undo in the east. By actual experience in the east we have found our cost that the Nation, and not the several states, can, and should, bear the cost of the people in the matter of the forests.

and the waters, and that if it fails to attempt this duty at the outset it will later on have to pay heavily in order to be allowed to take up the work, which because it is done so late, cannot be so well done as if it had been begun earlier.

Take the question of the control of the water power sites. The enormous importance of water power sites to the future industrial development of this country has only been realized within a very few years. Heretofore, the water power has come too late as regards many of the power sites; but many yet remain with which our hands are free to deal. We should make it our duty to see that hereafter the power sites are kept open for the benefit of the general Government, for the use of the people as a whole. The fee should remain with the people as a whole, while the use is leased on terms which shall secure an ample reward to the owner. We should encourage the development and use of the water power, but which shall not create a permanent monopoly or permit the development to be antagonistic to be in any respect hostile to the public good. The Nation alone should have the right to develop the water power for this reason that you will find these corporations which wish to gain inefficient advantage and to be freed from efficient control on the part of the public, doing so in a way which is not in the best interests of the state for National action.

There is something fairly common in the appeal made by many of these men in favor of state control when they realize that the great corporations seeking the privileges of developing the water power in any given state are not permitted to be located outside that state as within it. In this country, nowadays, capital has a National and not a state use. The great corporations which are managed and largely owned in the older states are anxious to get their investments in the new and using the mines and water-powers and forests of the new territories and the new states from Alaska to Arizona. I have been genuinely amused during the past two months at having arguments presented to me on the part of the men from New York and Ohio, for instance, as to why Colorado and other Rocky Mountain states should manage their own water power sites. Now these men may be good citizens according to their lights, but naturally enough they are not concerned with the interests of the public need; and as their object is to escape an efficient control, exercised in the interest of all the people of the country, they clamor to be put under the state instead of under the Nation. The arguments of these men are, of course, that we shall have ourselves to blame when we wake up to find that what we have permitted another privilege to trench itself and another portion of what should be kept for the public good to be turned over to individuals for the purpose of private enrichment. During the last session of congress bills were introduced to transfer the water power sites in the National Forests and the Public Domain to the control of the states. I cannot state too strongly my belief that such a measure, as now framed, would be disastrous to enact them into law. In substance their effect would be to free these great special interests from all effective control. The passage of such a bill would be a delivery of the special interests of the states into the hands of a long slow downward slide of the bill of progress we have of late been climbing.

Our people have for many years proceeded upon the assumption that the Nation should control the public land. It is to this assumption of National outlook that we owe our wisest land legislation from the Homestead Law to the Reclamation Law. The wise use of our public domain has always been conditioned upon National action. The states can greatly help, but the Nation must take the lead, as regards the land, as regards the forests and waters; and perhaps peculiarly in the case of the waters, because almost all streams are really inter-state streams.

The same principle applies with peculiar force to the coal lands, and especially to the coal lands in Alaska, whose protection and ownership by the Federal government is so necessary, both for full and free industrial development in the West, and for the needs of our fleet in the Pacific. The coal mines should be leased to the individual, and the profits of the coal should pay back a part of the profit to the people. It is the right and duty of the people to demand the most vigilant trusteeship on that part of that branch of the Federal government in charge of the fuel resources of the United States.

Remember also that many of the men who protest loudly against effective national action would be the first to cry out against any such action if it should be taken. If such action is taken, it will be effective, and would then undoubtedly invoke the law to show that the state had no constitutional power to obstruct it. It is not to be taken that it is no more in itself, in one of constitutional doubt, to get one of judicial decisions which render it difficult for the nation to act, and another which renders it impossible for the state to act. In each case the prevailing benevolence of the judges invoke the aid of those who treat the Constitution, not as a healthy and growing, but as a dead letter, to prevent the action; and they assure the advocates of wise and cautious progress as being opponents of the Constitution. As have said before, I am a strong believer in efficient national action, where such action is necessary, and in securing and protecting the interest of the whole people as against the interest of a few. But I am emphatically in favor of state action, where state action is called for. And I am no less emphatically in favor of cordial and hearty co-operation between the nation and the states where their duties are identical or overlap. It is not to be taken that I am otherwise than another, it is the creation by legislative, by executive, or by judicial action of a neutral ground in which neither the state nor the nation has a place, and in which the place of refuge for the lawless man and especially for the lawless man of great wealth, who can hire the best legal counsel to advise him how to keep his wrongs from coming publicly before the eyes of the nation, and to keep him and his national power

I am here at the invitation of the Colorado Livestock association, and desire to express my appreciation of their steadfast stand for decency and progress in the management of public and national forests. They have met and overcome the unrelenting opposition of some of the most influential stockmen of the state; they have won because they have been right. I am glad to see the work of the American National Livestock association. It has been one of the real important forces working toward effective railway regulation, while the support of the policy of federal conservation is a large place in national affairs. As an old-time stockman I realize that the present order of things on the open range cannot continue, and that the sure way to protect the range is a large place in national affairs. As an old-time stockman I realize that the present order of things on the open range cannot continue, and that the sure way to protect the range is a large place in national affairs. As an old-time stockman I realize that the present order of things on the open range cannot continue, and that the sure way to protect the range is a large place in national affairs.

Whatever system of range control may be adopted in detail, there are two things it must not do. It must not

handicap or exclude the small man requiring him to spend more money than he can afford, and it must leave every acre that can be settled by bona-fide homesteaders freely open to such settlement.

I do not believe that a single acre of our public lands should hereafter pass into private ownership except for the single purpose of homestead settlement, and I know that the stockmen stand with me in their desire to remove every obstacle from the path of the genuine homesteader, and to put the few possible obstacles in the pathway of the man who tries to get public lands by misrepresentation or fraud.

This is absolutely necessary on our agricultural lands. It is at least equally necessary on our forest lands, and it would be calamity, whose baleful effect on the average citizen we can scarcely exaggerate, if the great stores of coal and other mineral fuels still owned by the people in Alaska and elsewhere should pass into the concentrated ownership of monopolistic corporations.

You progressive stockmen have stood heartily by the conservation movement, and with you have stood many others throughout the country. I have often credited you with such as the lumbermen in Washington and Oregon, the irrigators in California, and the supporters of the country life movement in and around Spokane. I want to say that I may have been wrong in particular to the Colorado Forestry association, which has supported the forestation work of the government with such unselfish zeal. The forest service has been a valuable ally, and the work of its best work has been met by the bitterest opposition. For example, it has done a real service by blocking the road against the grabbers of water rights, and by asking for a new rock against the demands of borers mining concerns to exploit the national forests. I have always done my best to help the genuine miner. I believe that one of the duties of the government is to encourage honest mining on the public lands. But it is equally important to enforce the law firmly against that particularly dangerous class which makes its living off the public lands through fraudulent mining claims.

Much of the opposition to the forest service, like much of the opposition to conservation, takes the form of direct misrepresentation. For example, the story is often heard that the national forests include great areas of agricultural land which are thus put beyond the reach of settlement. This statement seems plausible only till the facts are known. In the first place, conservation has specially provided that wherever agricultural land there may be, it is to be owned and managed by the proper safeguards, to homestead settlement. And in the second place, when the opponents of conservation are asked to point out the great stretches of enclosed agricultural land on the great and in places scores of our thousands of speeches in a hall, they fail.

The National Irrigation Congress is to hold a session in the city of Pueblo late in September. I am keenly sorrowful that I could not find the time and invitation to be present. I must, however, be in the East at that time. But since I cannot be present then to express my keen, long-held, and deep feeling in the matter, I am sending this article by the federal government, I desire to do so now. There is no more effective instrument for the making of a human being than the Federal Bureau of Investigation Service, and no government bureau while I was President had reached a higher standard of efficiency, integrity and devotion to the public well-

Like the Forest Service, the Reclamation Service has clashed with certain private interests, and has had to pay the penalty of its service to the public in the form of bitter opposition from those with whose profit it has interfered. The crux of the matter is that the Reclamation Service must not do for its citizens at less cost what private interests are ready to make them pay for at higher prices. Now, I believe fully in the private development of irrigation projects which the government can control. But there is a large and legitimate field for such work. But the essential thing is to make homes on the lands, not to enable individuals to profit from the necessities of the men who make these homes. There is no more warrant for the sale of lands for the profit of a few than for the government to buy these would be to protest against the government for patenting agricultural lands directly to the actual settler, instead of through a middleman, who could make a profit from the sale and the farmer would be a slave at the cost of the community. Instead of be service to the community we have always had us, and doubtless we always shall. But there is no reason why we should yield to them. The Reclamation Service has not done it, and it is the chief reason for its attacks upon it.

I don't think that there is one among you who is a better and more thorough going westerner than I am. There has been no support given to the conservation policies of the federal government from the west, and none in the west more welcome than that which came from Colorado. There are men and organizations in Colorado, and I mention Delta in particular, who support the conservation cause, but the bulk of the greatest value to the Nation. It has not always been an easy thing for them to stand for what was right, to stand for the real ultimate good as against the selfish interests of the moment. I have stood for it, steadily, nevertheless.

From the standpoint of conservation the east has wasted much of its own superb endowment; and as an American as a lover of the west, I hope that the west will profit by the east's bitter lesson, and will not repeat the mistakes of the east. The east has wasted its resources, it suffers from the effect of the waste, which now puts it at a disadvantage compared to the west, and it is sorry. Most of the capital and very many of the men now attempting to monopolize your western resources are from the east. The west should learn the lesson of the east's mistakes, and should remember that conservation of the west will help the west first and most, and that the movement for conservation is most earnest, most vigorous and most effective in the west.

There is one strong reason why the conservation policy has come to stay.

The political rechristening of streets in Paris is outdone by the case of the Island of Reunion, which changed its name four times in just over half a century. In 1793 it was Bourbon, as it had been for a century and a half, but the convention then changed it to Reunion. Under the empire it became Ile Bonaparte, at the restoration reverted to Bourbon, and finally, in 1848, it became Reunion once more. So the septuagenarian islanders of this last year could recall an unparalleled series of compulsive changes. They must have thought themselves lucky a few years later when the second empire refrained from Bonapartizing this island again.